

UTAH

A programmatic highlight from the Utah state health department: In 2001, approximately 145,000 Utah adults did not have health insurance—86,000 of which had incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

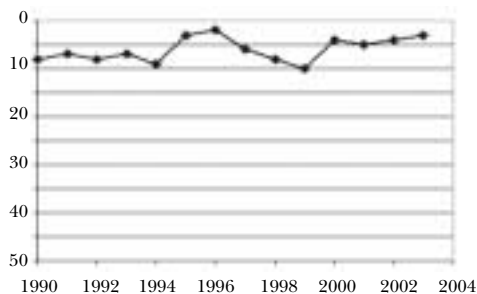
In 2002, Utah began an innovative health insurance program that provides primary care benefits to uninsured adults. The Primary Care Network (PCN), made possible by a Medicaid waiver from HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson, combines limited state dollars with federal matching funds to cover as many adults as possible rather than covering fewer adults with comprehensive coverage.

Since July 2002, PCN has served nearly 17,000 adults who otherwise would have gone uninsured.

For more information:

<http://health.utah.gov/pcn> or
<http://health.utah.gov/ibis-ph>

OVERALL RANK



Utah is third this year; it was fourth in 2002. Its biggest strengths include a low prevalence of smoking at 12.7 percent of the population, a low rate of deaths from heart disease at 191.8 deaths per 100,000 population and a low rate of cancer deaths at 164.5 deaths per 100,000 population. It is also among the top 10 states for a low violent crime rate, a low risk for heart disease, a strong high school graduation rate, a low total mortality rate, a low infant mortality rate and a low premature death rate. Its challenges are low access to adequate prenatal care with 58.4 percent of pregnant women receiving adequate prenatal care and a higher than average occupational fatalities rate at 5.9 deaths per 100,000 workers. Access to adequate prenatal care also indicates health disparities within the state, with only 39.9 percent of pregnant American Indian women receiving adequate care compared to 59.2 percent of pregnant white women. Utah is sixth for the combined measures of risk factors and second for the combined measures of outcomes, indicating it will likely remain among the relatively healthy states in the future. In the past year, the rate of uninsured population declined from 14.8 percent to 13.4 percent, and the premature death rate decreased from 6,503 to 6,109 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population. Since 1990, the infant mortality rate has decreased from 8.7 to 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, the rate of deaths from heart disease has decreased from 282.6 to 191.8 deaths per 100,000 population and access to adequate prenatal care has declined from 72.4 percent to 58.4 percent of pregnant women receiving adequate care.

To learn more about health and health initiatives in Utah, visit the Utah state department of health Web site at: health.utah.gov/

RANKINGS

2003	2002	1990	RISK FACTORS	2003	2002	1990
1	1	1	Prevalence of Smoking (Percent of population)	12.7	13.2	14.1
22	11	21	Motor Vehicle Deaths (Deaths per 100,000,000 miles driven)	1.4	1.3	2.3
7	10	9	Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)	234	256	230
2	1	13	Risk for Heart Disease (Percent above or below national average)	-19	-19	-4
3	3	11	High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	83.3	83.9	82.5
19	20	4	Children in Poverty (Percent of persons age 18 and under)	12.5	12.3	10.3
49	49	16	Adequacy of Prenatal Care (Percent of pregnant women)	58.4	57.6	72.4
24	34	26	Lack of Health Insurance (Percent without health insurance)	13.4	14.8	11.9
21	20	24	Support for Public Health Care (Ratio)	1.76	1.60	0.7*

OUTCOMES

30	35	44	Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.9	6.4	14.7*
11	11	6	Limited Activity Days (Days in last 30 days)	1.7	1.7	2.7*
1	1	12	Heart Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	191.8	197.9	282.6
1	1	1	Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	164.5	167.8	144.8
16	17	24	Infectious Disease (Cases per 100,000 population)	11.7	13.1	30.4
7	6	6	Total Mortality (Deaths per 100,000 population)	794.1	799.3	802.3
3	3	5	Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.0	5.0	8.7
4	8	5	Premature Death (Years lost per 100,000 population)	6109	6503	7038

* Data sources and/or methodology may not be comparable for this year.